

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

<b>JOEL LIMBRICK, #44375-177, PETITIONER,</b>	§ § § § § § § § § §	<b>§ CIVIL CASE No. 3:23-CV-312-D-BK</b>
<b>V.  C. RIVERS, WARDEN, RESPONDENT.</b>		

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order 3*, Joel Limbrick’s *pro se* petition for writ of habeas corpus under [28 U.S.C. § 2241](#) was referred to the United States magistrate judge for case management, including the issuance of findings and a recommended disposition where appropriate. As detailed here, the petition should be **DENIED**.

**I. BACKGROUND**

In 2012, Limbrick pled guilty to possession of access device-making equipment, in violation of [18 U.S.C. § 1029\(a\)\(4\)](#), and was sentenced to 180-months’ imprisonment. [Doc. 9 at 8, 12](#). In 2019, he received a consecutive 75-day sentence for possession of a prohibited object in prison, in violation of [18 U.S.C. § 1791](#). [Doc. 9 at 21](#). With good conduct credit, Limbrick has a projected release date of March 7, 2026. [Doc. 9 at 10](#).

In 2018, Congress enacted the First Step Act (“FSA”) to, *inter alia*, “provide incentives and rewards for successful participation in evidence-based recidivism reduction programs or productive activities.” [18 U.S.C. § 3632](#). On November 8, 2022, Limbrick sought to obtain FSA time credits and reduce his sentence, but his administrative requests were denied on January 18,

2023, as he is ineligible for such credits due to his subsequent § 1791 conviction. [Doc. 3 at 2](#); [Doc. 8 at 4](#).

On February 10, 2023, Limbrick filed this § 2241 petition contending he is indeed eligible for time credits under the FSA. [Doc. 3](#). Respondent opposes the relief sought, [Doc. 8](#), and Limbrick has filed a reply reasserting the claims presented in his habeas petition, [Doc. 10](#).

## II. ANALYSIS

A prisoner is ineligible to receive time credits if he is “serving a sentence” for a conviction in violation of one of the many offenses listed under [18 U.S.C. § 3632\(d\)\(4\)\(D\)](#). One such disqualifying offense is “Section 1791, relating to providing or possessing contraband in prison.” [18 U.S.C. § 3632\(d\)\(4\)\(D\)\(xxix\)](#). Consequently, Limbrick’s 75-day, consecutive sentence for possession of a prohibited object in prison under [§ 1791](#) explicitly disqualifies him for the relief he seeks here—time credits under the FSA. *Id.* Limbrick nonetheless argues that he is eligible for FSA time credits because he is now serving his [§ 1029](#) sentence and will be “ineligible [for FSA credits] only during the final 75 days of his term of imprisonment when he serves the sentence assigned for his violation of [18 USC § 1791](#).” [Doc. 10 at 6](#). Limbrick’s argument is unavailing.

[18 U.S.C. § 3584\(c\)](#) provides that “[m]ultiple terms of imprisonment ordered to run consecutively or concurrently shall be treated for administrative purposes as a single, aggregate term of imprisonment.” So in deciding a prisoner’s eligibility for FSA time credit, the BOP must evaluate all of a prisoner’s sentences. [Martinez v. Rosalez](#), No. 1:22-CV-1297-LY-DH, 2023 WL 2904579, at \*4 (W.D. Tex. Apr. 10, 2023), *R. & R. adopted*, 2023 WL 3441566 (W.D. Tex. May 12, 2023), *appeal docketed*, No. 23-50406 (5th Cir. May 30, 2023). Simply put, “[i]f a prisoner is serving multiple, consecutive sentences, and one such offense is among the FSA’s

enumerated disqualifying offenses . . . then the prisoner is ineligible to earn FSA time credits.” *Id.*; see also *Norman v. Carr*, No. 4:21-CV-586-P, 2021 WL 5086561, at \*4 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 2, 2021) (“BOP was required to aggregate [the] [p]etitioner’s multiple sentences under § 3584(c) and correctly computed her sentence in compliance with BOP policy.”); *Sok v. Eischen*, No. 22-CV-458 (ECT/LIB), 2022 WL 17156797, at \*6 (D. Minn. Oct. 26, 2022), *R. & R. adopted*, No. 22-CR-458 (ECT/LIB), 2022 WL 17128929 (D. Minn. Nov. 22, 2022) (finding the petitioner ineligible to earn time credits under the FSA as his “aggregate sentence include[ed] a sentence predicated on” a disqualifying offense); *Goodman v. Sage*, 2022 WL 18028148, at \*3 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 30, 2022) (same).

Following this line of cases, the Court finds Limbrick is ineligible for earned time credits under the FSA because of his disqualifying § 1791 possession-of-prohibited-object-in-prison offense. Relying on § 3584(c), the BOP properly considered Limbrick’s consecutive terms of imprisonment as one aggregate term of imprisonment for administrative purposes, including calculating his FSA time credits. See *Sok v. Eischen*, No. 23-1025, 2023 WL 5282709, at \*1 (8th Cir. Aug. 17, 2023) (affirming denial of § 2241 petition because “the BOP correctly treated [the petitioner’s] prison terms as a single aggregated sentence for all 3 offenses, and therefore properly denied him FSA credits”); *Teed v. Warden Allenwood FCI Low*, No. 23-1181, 2023 WL 4556726, at \*2 (3d Cir. July 17, 2023) (same). Accordingly, Limbrick’s disqualifying term of imprisonment for violating § 1791 renders his entire sentence ineligible for FSA time credits.

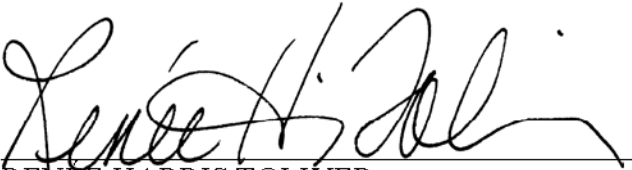
Further, Limbrick’s argument that he is not yet serving his § 1791 sentence and, therefore, is eligible for time credit under the FSA, *Doc. 10 at 6*, is unsupported. Again, Limbrick’s argument is contrary to the plain language of § 3584(c) that “[m]ultiple terms of imprisonment ordered to run consecutively or concurrently shall be treated for administrative

purposes as a single, aggregate term of imprisonment.” See *Goodman*, 2022 WL 18028148, at \*3 (rejecting the same argument). Limbrick proffers no relevant authority to the contrary.

### III. CONCLUSION

In sum, because Limbrick is serving his § 1791 sentence as part of a “single, aggregate term of imprisonment,” he is statutorily ineligible to receive FSA time credits. Accordingly, Limbrick’s habeas corpus petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 should be **DENIED**, and this case should be **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

**SO RECOMMENDED** on October 13, 2023.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). An objection must identify the finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and indicate where in the magistrate judge’s report and recommendation the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See *Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass’n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), modified by statute on other grounds, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections to 14 days).